

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher will explain in theory to strengthen the current studies. Five relevant topics will be discussed, literature, figurative language, songs, lyrics, and meaning.

2.1 Literature

Literature is an idea, expressing feelings, a assortment of beautiful words that have a meaning. When reading a literary work that can bring the reader's feelings well, it can be said that it is a good literary work. According to Steen (1999) in his book "Genres Of Discourse and The Definition Of Literature" he assumed that literature is a work that is marked with artistic, fictional, and has a value or message that can be picked from that work. Like other works of art, literature shows the beauty, emotions, and feelings of the author. Usually the writers of literary works like playing with their imagination in writing of their work, for example about friendship, separation, romance, and much more. Each writer must have its characteristics in choosing words and attract the attention of the readers of their work.

The literature does not merely present things that are imaginative and not real, the writers usually also take from personal experience in their lives. To express their life experiences whether it is a sad experience, happy, hurt, lost someone and other, the writers use language as a medium to convey their feelings. Abrams (1999) states that literature is an expression, emotional power and idea as outlined in words in literary works such as stories, poems, and plays. Besides presenting the prettiness

of the words used, the writer also wants to entertain, provide information or messages, and express what the writer is feeling, the reader can be entertained and get the message the writer wants to carry. In other words, the literature aims to entertain and become a pleasant reading for its readers.

From the explanation above, the writer concludes that the literary work not only presents the beauty of words but also the message contained in the words chosen by the author. Literary works also give the readers the freedom to learn to understand a literary work themselves. Not only that the readers can also dig further and can conclude the story that has been presented by the author. The readers can also feel or understand the meaning of a story that they may have experienced in their lives while reading the literature.

2.1.1 Literature Genres

In the world of literature, various genres have beauty in each of their works. Alluding to Klarer (2014), there are four genres in the literature as follows:

a. Fiction

Fiction is a something invented with the aid of creativeness or feigned (MerriamWebster). Everything related to fiction is something that has never existed in the real world because the characters and stories created are treatises from the imagination of fiction story writers. Abrams (1999) state that a literary narrative in the form of prose or poetry that is contrary to facts can be called fiction.

b. Poetry

Alluding to Klarer (2014), poetry is closely related to the term “lyric”. When talking about poetry, what will be remembered is an art that is seen from the language used, but sometimes poetry works have meanings that are difficult to

explain. Poetry is usually also used to express thoughts or forms of expression from the author. Poetry is any form of structured speech or language that aims to tell a story, express any emotion, an idea or a situation (Ollila & Jantas, 2006). There are two kinds of poetry there are narrative poetry (is a story whether told in prose or verse involving events, characters, and so on), the second is lyric poetry (is the shorter more than narrative poetry, the focus in concerned with one event, impression, or idea).

c. Drama

A composition in verse or prose intended to portray lifestyles or character or to tell a story typically involving conflicts and feelings thru movement and dialogue and usually designed for theatrical overall performance (Merriam Webster). Abrams (1999) state that drama is the form of the design composition for a performance on stage where the artists take the role of a person or character, use dialogue to perform and show a motion that is consistent with what was written in the dialogue drama. Drama not only has dialogues as the elements, but there are has another element like plot, conflict, theme, character and characterization, and so on. Alluding to Klarer (2014), drama is a combination between stage, scenery, shifting or scenes, facial expression, gestures, make-up, props, and lightning.

d. Film

Film is related to photography, painting, and sound (Ramrao, 2016). He added that film can be adapted from the important milestone in the development or the progress of human being. Alluding to Klarer (2014), film is a recorded scene when the artist doing the action rather than individually staged in the unique and unrepeatable manner of a theater performance.

From the genre that mentioned in the previous paragraph, there are many literary works taken from one's personal experience as outlined in written form and it is imaginative works that can provide a fun, pleasure, and value that can be shared with the enthusiasts of the work. In other words, poetry is a spontaneous of powerful author's feeling in a word. In this research, the lyric that fits to poetry as a portion of literature that is going to be analyzed, in which the researcher is intended to find the figurative language used in the lyric as well as concluding its meaning.

2.2 Figurative Language

Abrams (1999) state that figurative language is a word that has meaning to give special effects to a literary work. Figurative language are words that are different from words that commonly used in everyday conversation. Based on Arp and Johnson (2006), a figure of speech or it can call figurative language is a way to say something in a different way than usual. They argue that using figurative language is more effective at conveying a message than conveying it directly. There are many authors choose figurative language in their work to make it more creative, artistic, and aesthetic. The use of figurative language is more effective in conveying the feeling that the author wants to convey than using direct language. This can provoke emotions and imagination from the audience or readers of the work of the author. Therefore, there are many kinds of figurative language that can find in song lyric.

2.2.1 Kinds of Figurative Language

There are eleven kinds of figurative language. They are metaphor, personification, paradox, synecdoche, metonymy, simile, hyperbole, irony, allusion, antithesis, and symbol.

a. Simile

According to Abrams (1999), is a comparison between two different things is explicitly signposted by the words “like” or “as”. Satriawan (2017) said simile use “like” and “as” for comparing two contrasting things as being similar. In general, a simile is a figurative language that compares with different objects (shapes, colors, and so on). Unlike the metaphors, similes require individuation of both source and target concepts, and an evaluation of what that have in common, nut unlike literal comparisons, they are figurative, comparing things normally felt to be incomparable, typically using vivid or startling images to suggest unexpected connections between source and target (Fadaee, 2010).

Example:

By and by, I'll miss you
And your laugh **like a sunshine**
Fading into shadow of tears
(Lase Lindh – Hush Goblin OST Part 3)
(Satriawan, 2017)

Laugh like a sunshine is using simile because the lyric use “like” as a comparison between laugh and sunshine. It means you have a smile that bright like the sunshine which give the grace to his or her surroundings (Satriawan, 2016). It is not using metaphor because if it is use metaphor there is no need word “like” and “as” for the comparison

b. Metaphor

Alluding to Arp and Johnson (2006), metaphor is a similar to simile but the different between these two are if simile use “like” or “as” as the comparing things, while metaphor is not using that words. According to Abram (1999), a metaphor, a word or expression which in literal usage shows one type of thing applied to a clearly different type of thing, without stating a comparison. Therefore, a metaphor

is a comparison made between things which are essentially not alike. Metaphor is more imaginative and artistic than simile, as it makes language more powerful and takes the reader towards the emotional thoughts (Fadaee, 2010). In literary translation, metaphor is primarily considered a figurative expression by which a word or phrase is altered from its literal reference to a new and often wide field of reference.

Example:

That you were Romeo
You were throwing pebbles
And my dad said
Stay away from Juliet
(Taylor Swift – Love Story)
(Satriawan, 2017)

The sentence **you were Romeo** and **away from Juliet** is using metaphor because it is the love story between Romeo and Juliet as a similarity (Satriawan, 2016). This lyric is not using simile because there is no comparison that using “like” and “as”.

c. Personification

Personification is a figurative language that compares humans with inanimate objects as if they were living like humans (Abram, 1999). The objects here can be animals, plants, and the other animate objects. Arp and Johnson (2006) state that personification is a consist in giving the attributes of a human being to an object, a concept, or an animal. In other words, when something that is not human is given human-like qualities, this is known as a personification.

Example:

Skies are crying, I am watching
(Demi Lovato - Skyscraper)
(Satriawan, 2017)

Skies are crying is using personification because it represents the human-being, while the sky is nonhuman thing and crying is an action of human being. The meaning is the skies was raining but the writer want to convey that when the skies are raining it describes the dark and gloomy, so it is make everywhere around her is sad (Satriawan, 2017).

d. Metonymy

Arp and Johnson (2006) in his opinion, state that metonymy is the use of something closely related for the thing actually meant. Metonymy, the literal term for one thing that is applied to another related thing, is closely related to the recurring relationship in general experience (Abrams, 1999). So, metonymy is a figurative language in which a thing or concept is represented or replaced by something else that is generally considered to have a close relationship with the concept or thing that is to be expressed.

Example:

The things that killed our love
Your pride has built a **wall**, so strong
(Still loving you – Scorpion)
(Apriono, 2017)

The wall is logically connected too the barrier of love that is meant by the lines above. This logical connection lies in the general characteristic of “the wall” and “the barrier of love” in which they are simultaneously having the equal ability, namely to separate or divide something. This line describes a barrier of love and explain the effort from the first character to get the love that has been wasted, therefore, it makes the first character regret for all that has been done and he is willing to change the attitudes to get his love back (Apriono, 2017).

e. Antithesis

According to Abram (1999), antithesis is contrast or contradiction in terms of corresponding phrases or clauses that manifest parallelism - that is, similar wording and structure - in their syntax. In other words, antithesis is a figure of speech that combines or places two opposing words in a sentence.

Example:

I know **I'm not the best for you**
But promise **that you'll stay**
'Cause if I watch you go,
You'll see me wasting, you'll see me wasting away
(Secondhand Serenade – Like a Knife)
(Yunitasari, 2018)

The word **not the best** and **will stay** is a opposite expression that is why we can say this lyric is using antithesis. The message that the writer wants to convey is, usually if you know it is not good for you, you will leave it. This statement presented that the song writer cannot be unglued with his lover (Yunitasari, 2018).

f. Hyperbole

Based on Arp and Johnson (2006), hyperbole is a simply overemphasis, but the exaggeration in the deal of the truth. Hyperbole is an overly challenging statement, or exaggerated fact or debate. This can be used for serious or iconic or comic effects (Abrams, 1999). We can conclude that hyperbole is a figure of speech that exaggerates than it is so it looks bigger than the original.

Example:

I have died every day waiting for you
Darling, don't be afraid
I have loved you for a thousand years
I'll love you for a thousand more.
(Christina Perry – A Thousand Years)
(Satriawan, 2017)

I have died every day waiting for you, I have loved you for a thousand years and **I will love you for a thousand more** is using hyperbole to express how deep is her love. The other meaning from **I have died every day waiting for you**, means she have been waiting for her lover for a long time. Though **I have loved you for a thousand years** and **I will love you for a thousand more** means she want to live with her love forever (Satriawan, 2017).

g. Irony

Based on Arp and Johnson (2006), irony is a literary tool or figure that can be used in the service of sarcasm and innuendo because it is often used as their tool. Irony is a reversal from positive to negative, and vice versa (Burgers, Renardel de Lavalette, & Steen, 2018). In other words, irony is a figure of speech that states meaning that is contradictory or different from actual reality.

Example:

Thru days and night

(Maher Zain – For the Rest of My Life)

(Qurrotul'ain, 2013)

The lyric above is using irony, because **day** and **night** contrasting with each other. The meaning of the lyrics is have a long life together with their lovers (Qurrotul'ain, 2013).

h. Synecdoche

Based on Abrams (1999), in synecdoche, a part of something is used to signify the whole, the whole is used to signify a part. According to Tarigan (1986), synecdoche is the figure of speech that mentions a part of names as substitutes of whole names. Therefore, a synecdoche is a figure of speech using a word or words that are a part to represent a whole of that part.

Example:

I am not the kind of girl, who should be rudely barging in on a **white veil** occasion,
But you are not the kind of boy, who should be marrying the wrong girl.

(Taylor Swift – Speak Now)

(Listiani, 2015)

The lyric **white veil**, is using figurative language synecdoche. **White veil** is used to designate a part thing for the whole because white veil is something that bride usually used in their wedding (Listiani, 2015). The other meaning is the girl is not that kind of person who would ruin someone's wedding.

i. Symbol

Alluding to Arp and Johnson (2006), symbols can be roughly defined as something more meaningful than what exists. The symbol is the richest and the most difficult of the poetic figures. Based on Abram (1999), the term "symbol" only applies to words or phrases that indicate an object or event that synchronizes something or contains a reference out there itself. A symbol may have more than one meaning. symbol differs from metaphor and simile in that it does not contain a comparison, but by virtue of association represents something more than itself (fadaee, 2010).

Example:

You were in college,
Working part-time

Waiting tables

Left a small town, never looked back

(Taylor Swift - Mine)

(Listiani, 2015)

Waiting tables is using figurative language symbol, because it has different meaning. The **waiting tables** using table as a similarity with the person who he waiting for. The other meaning that the songwriter wants to convey is he is waiting for someone he loves (Listiani, 2015).

j. Allusion

According to Abram (1999), allusion is a reference that passes, without explicit discussion, to a literary or historical person, place, or publication, or to another work or piece of literature. Allusion refers to famous literary work, person, event, or place; it expands the world of poetry either implicitly or explicitly.

Example:

Power

No terras for strangers

The return

Jack the Knife

(Falconer - Grime vs. Grandeur)

(Olsson, 2010)

The word **Jack the Knife** is using a Allusion, because that words refer to the legendary serial killer Jack the Ripper (Olsson, 2010). Jack the Ripper is the one of the most legendary story about someone in London was killing women and mutilating their body. That is why **Jack the Knife** using allusion because it is refer to the famous murderer namely Jack the Ripper.

k. Paradox

Alluding to Arp and Johnson (2006), paradox is a contradiction that is clearly also not authentic. As a figure of speech, paradox is statement. Based on Abram (1999) paradox is an agreement that allows the entry of contradictions or does not make sense, but can be asked in a way that makes sense. In other words, paradox is a statement that contradicts itself, or that have to be both actual and unfaithful at the equal time.

Example:

Six feet under screams but no one seems to hear a thing

Do you ever feel already buried deep?

(Katy Perry - Firework)

(Hariyanto, 2017)

Six feet under screams but no one seems to hear a thing is using paradox.

When she in a **six feet under screams but no one seems to hear a thing**, she actually not scream but she screams inside her heart so that is why people not hear it. The meaning is when we are down, sometimes we are down, and we just keep it without anyone knowing, in our hearts asking for help, but no one will know if we actually ask for help (Hariyanto, 2017).

2.3 Song

Song is short music with words that can be sung. Song is another way for the writer to convey, to express, or write ideas, imaginations, feelings, experiences or convey messages to his listeners. According to Astari (2016), the song is a poetic text accompanied by music with a short duration (as cited in Agustina, 2017). This can be written for one or several sounds performed with accompaniment music.

Ismail in his research (2017), found that song is an arrangement for voices or voice that performed by singing (as cited in Mukaromah, 2018). When someone sings, usually accompanied by a variety of instrumental instruments or can also use a single instrument commonly referred to as solo music. Singers who sing songs can also be grouped into, solo singer, duo singers, trios, choirs, and so on.

Songs that have lyrics and melodies should have a message. If the music of the song beats faster the song is usually more likely to be happy expressions, in love, flowery hearts, and so on. Conversely, if the beat of a song tends to be slower than the song usually expresses feelings of sadness, confusion, loss, and others.

Several previous researchers have found song lyrics that use figurative language. Some of the research is Astika Yunitasari (2018) with the research

entitled "Figurative Language Found on Secondhand Serenade's Song Lyrics". She found 82 figurative languages in the lyrics of the song Secondhand Serenade. Another researcher who also researched the same theme was Aprilianingrum (2019) in a study entitled "The Meaning of Figurative Language in Led Zeppelin's Song" she found 15 figurative languages used in the song's lyrics.

The lyrics in the song can not only be spoken by words, but it also has meaning or message to be conveyed by the writer or creator of the song. Listeners gain understanding by relying on the imagination and feelings expressed by the writer through music and lyrics.

2.4 Lyric

The lyrics come from the Greek "*lyricos*" form of the word from a lyre. Lyrics are a form of expression from the author as outlined in written form. Abrams (1999) state that lyrics are one form of short poetry spoken by a single speaker who expresses their mental states, thoughts, feelings and perceptions. Lyric writers usually combine lyrics with notes so they can be sung. Alluding to Maulana and Laila (2017), that each song has a different meaning or meaning and usually the author uses explicit meaning or implicit meaning into the lyrics they create.

The author usually uses a special words that have another meanings. To convey a message to song connoisseurs, writers usually use different sentences from those used in daily communication. The songwriters usually use language that has its meaning so that the song he created can touch the heart and give a beautiful effect on the lyrics. So the choice of figurative language in creating song lyrics is very important.

From the explanation above, lyrics are a form of expressing the feelings, thoughts, and ideas of writers who use chosen languages that have meaning. In fact, the lyrics created by the author usually reflect the human's being life. Lyrics is a writers' medium for readers or listeners about how they expresses their feelings and ideas.

2.5 Meaning

Meaning is a set of words or phrases that have a certain message to be conveyed from the party that is conveying something. Based on Leech (1974), there are seven types of meanings in his book entitled "*Semantics The Study of Meaning*" which are :

a. Conceptual Meaning

Meaning that emphasizes the meaning of the word by the main dictionary definition. This refers to the literal meaning of the word that shows the concept or idea is referred to. This relates to the true meaning of the expression or word as in the word woman which means human, not male, and adult. Conceptual meaning can also be called denotative meaning or cognitive meaning. Conceptual meaning is close ended which it is different from connotative meaning that has an open ended. Close ended means that the renewal of the former meaning of a word does not occur at all at any time. In other words, the conceptual meaning of the word never changes from the beginning until the disappearance of the word itself.

b. Connotative Meaning

The connotative meaning is the communicative value of the expression according to what is referred to. According to Leech (1981) "Connotative meaning

is the communicative value and the expression has the virtue of what it reflects to over and above its purely conceptual content." The refers can be from the real world, physical, and social traits. for example in the word woman which means someone who wears a dress, gentle, easy to cry. It is also added by Leech (1981), that connotative meaning is peripheral compared with the conceptual meaning. connotation is relatively unstable, and varies considerably according to the culture, historical period, and the experience of the individual. Unlike the conceptual meaning, connotative meaning is indeterminate and open ended. It means that the connotative meaning of the words used in the expression can change at any time. It is changes are determined by the need of its users and the users' cultural development or the development of the life aspects of the users themselves.

c. Social Meaning

The meaning conveyed in language about social interaction can also be called social meaning. Understanding the text depends on one's knowledge of language styles and other language variations. Geographical regions show the social class of speakers because language variations represent social variations. This style variation helps in knowing the future, field, and status of discourse such for example the word horse, horse, and neg, these keywords have the same meaning as those used by horses for general use, horses are commonly used in language, and neg is slang.

d. Affective Meaning

The next meaning is the affective meaning which has an understanding of the meaning conveyed in the log, intonation, expression, and gesture when the

messenger is speaking to the listener or recipient of the message. For example, in the phrase "you are the worst person I have ever met" (direct message) from that sentence, it can be seen that the messenger has a message that sounds bad, negative, and angry.

e. Reflected Meaning

Reflected meaning is a word that has more than one conceptual meaning or multiple contextual meaning. In other words, the meaning reflected in the compilation of one word influences one's response to other meanings. For example, the religious words The Comforter and The Holy Ghost are returned to the third element in the Holy Trinity. The Comforter itself is described as something warm while The Holy Ghost is considered as something extraordinary.

f. Collocative Meaning

Collocative meaning is the meaning that consists of the association of words that are obtained because of the meaning of words that tends to occur in the environment around the messenger or speaker. Examples such as the word pretty and handsome are used for something that is good looking. The word pretty is usually paired with a girl, boy, woman, flower, garden, color, etc. while handsome usually with a boy, man, car, vessel, etc. So, a pretty woman and handsome man.

g. Thematic Meaning

Thematic meaning refers to what is communicated in a way where the speaker or messenger conveys what the contents of the message are in terms of the focus and emphasis of the delivery. The way they convey which messages are important and which are not. As in the following sentence "Mrs. Smith donated the first prize"

and "The first prize was donated by Mrs. Smith". In the first sentence that gives a gift is the focus or the most important thing while in the second sentence what is given Mrs. Smith is the most important thing. So the change of focus can change the meaning of the sentence.

